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THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1877.

The mills of the gods were probably never running on faster time than at present. The radicals, venomous, and cowed by their own weakness into a condition almost approaching passiveness, are beholding the Government, with all its offices and emoluments, gradually slipping from their hands, by means of the twenty-five additional Congressional and electoral votes they gave the South by enfranchising the negroes. We say approaching passiveness, for there is a little life in the party yet, and that little is to be devoted to an unsuccessful attempt to undo the work of their own hands, for we learn from the Philadelphia Record that in the North it is already urged "that the negro's vote does him no good and only counts for the South, and that to save him from the fury of the bulldozer it would be better if he had no vote." Better or not, he now has his vote, and all the radicals in the North can not take it away from him, and that he is learning how to use it, is proved by the proceedings of the colored men's conservative club, published in the local columns of to-day's Gazette.

The latest rumor in Washington is that Gen. Butler is to champion a bill in the next Congress for restoring to their positions in the army those officers who resigned at the commencement of the civil war and entered the Confederate service. Some people assert that there is nothing too inconsistent for the human mind. Gen. Butler's history proves that there is nothing too inconsistent for his mind, but whether his mind is that of a human being or not is a question about which there are strong doubts. That he is maliciously inclined, however, there can be no doubt, and if the rumor be correct, which is hardly possible, the redoubtable general may be instigated by the spirit of hatred and revenge engendered in him by the contumely with which he is treated by some of the present regular army officers, who, understanding his character thoroughly, and appreciating him correctly, snub his pretentiousness whenever occasion offers.

The following item appears in the Washington Republican of this morning:
"A gentleman who has just returned from Virginia reports the existence of quite a formidable secret political society in the Shenandoah Valley, possessing the somewhat singular title of the 'Eli Bananas.' It is understood to be a move in behalf of the repudiationists, and is headed by the Hon. Peter Magill, a local politician of Rockingham county, and Major R. W. Hunter of the Winchester Times. It is anti-Holladay, and General Mahone has a finger in the pie."

We don't know anything about the Eli Bananas or the Hon. Peter Magill, but as Major Hunter is Col. Holliday's friend and neighbor, and represented him in the convention, and as the Colonel's nomination was obtained by the solid Mahone vote, we would advise those who would like to see the Virginia conservatives divided to place but little credence in such reports. It would be impossible for Major Hunter to be opposed to Col. Holliday, and of the large majority the Colonel will receive, no single ballot will be cast with more sincere wishes for its success than that of General Mahone.

The Philadelphia North American, one of the most ultra radical newspapers published in the country, says that "gradually but surely the control of the national Senate is slipping away from the republican party," and assigns, as one of the chief causes of the change in progress, the action of various leading republican Senators in maintaining "in the Senate a set of carpet-baggers from the South whose doings were undermining the republican strength at the North and West." Another clear case of quickness coming home to roost. We always said there was no good in a carpet bagger, and now their own god-fathers, the radicals, are accusing them of being the cause of their ruin.

Samuel F. Coleman has received the conservative nomination for the State Senate from the Farmville district, and Col. W. A. Brown and Peter Saunders the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates from Franklin county. Mr. T. T. Fauntleroy has announced himself as an independent candidate for the House of Delegates from Frederick county. Robert S. Ryland has been nominated for the House of Delegates by the conservatives of King William county.

We return our thanks for invitations to attend the fair of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society at Winchester, commencing on the 9th prox; at the fair of the Loudoun county Agricultural Society at Leesburg, commencing on the 16th proximo; and the St. Louis Exposition, to be held during the last week in September and the first in October.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for September has been received from the American publishers, the Leonard Scott Company of New York. Its contents are Mine is Thine, A School of the Prophets, Pauline, Tramps and Pedestrians, The Storm in the East, The Session and Current Politics, and Samuel Warren. Scribner's Monthly for October has been received from its publishers, Scribner & Co., New York. It is profusely illustrated, and, as usual with the preceding numbers, it has a rich and varied table of contents.

Patrick Roden, a tailor in New York city, quarreled with his wife yesterday, beat her severely, and threw her out of a window. He afterwards attacked William Crook, one of his employees, and fired four shots from a revolver at him, one of the shots entering his skull. The wife and Mr. Crook will probably die from their injuries.

The Presidential Southern Trip.

When the Presidential train reached Salt River yesterday, Governor Hampton, who was seated on the rear platform with the President, remarked, "Well, Mr. President, we have at last seen you up Salt River." To which the President laughingly rejoined, "It is not the first time I have been up that stream."

When the train arrived at Bowling Green an immense crowd was awaiting it, and amid hearty cheers and the firing of artillery, the President, from the rear platform, said:—

My Friends, we are traveling upon a schedule of time which prevents us from doing any more than making your acquaintance. We are very glad, indeed, to exchange greetings with you. We believe you are here to greet us not because you belong to the same party with us, not because you approve of every measure, but because, as we hope, you agree with us in two or three leading ideas. We believe, and we hope you believe, that the Union is perpetual. We believe, and we hope you believe, that the Constitution as it is for all parties and is to be obeyed. We believe, and we hope you believe, that the duty of the General Government is to regard alike and equally all sections of our country. We believe, and we hope that you believe, that it is the duty of all to regard alike and equally all races and classes of all the States.

Gov. Hampton said:—
My Friends—Of all the platforms from which I have spoken I have thought a railway platform is the best, because the conductor gives the signal so soon that we can never speak too long. I can only thank you for the earnest, generous enthusiasm with which you have given your welcome to the President of the United States—a welcome by which the people of the South mean to show him their respect, and we can pledge him that we will do all in our power to hold up his hands while he is sustaining the Constitution of the United States. I thank you, gentlemen.

Dr. Standford then stepped forward with Mrs. Hayes and introduced her to the assembly, by whom she was received with continued applause. The train then moved off.

At Franklin, Kentucky, another large and enthusiastic crowd had assembled. The President said:—
My Friends—Our time table does not permit us to make speeches. I merely have the opportunity to return your friendship and greetings. I should be glad to see you at home—to show your respect to the Government of the United States. My friends, to show you how completely we agree on the constitutional principle of the Union of States, how we are coming together in union, friendship and harmony, allow me to introduce to you the Governor of South Carolina.

Governor Hampton appeared and was greeted with loud cheers. He said:—
My Friends—I come out to make my acknowledgments to you and to thank you for the honor you have done me, and to say it is an evidence of the sympathy that you bear for the people of South Carolina. I thank you very cordially for your welcome.

Postmaster General Key was called for, but was not on the platform. The President said:—
Mr. Key does not seem to be at home here so much as we do, but here he is; hear with him.

Postmaster General Key said:—
I have concluded, fellow citizens, since I came into Kentucky, that the census taker here has been mistaken as to its population. I am very glad to meet you. I thank you.

At Galatia, Tennessee, the President spoke as follows:—
Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens—I thank you very heartily for these expressions of friendship and welcome. I am glad to meet the large audience of the people of Tennessee. We have differed in the past, but we have fought out that difference. Those among you who fought and risked your lives did so for your principles. We fought and risked our lives on the opposite side for our convictions, and men who can do that, can meet and look each other in the face with respect always. And now that it is over and the cause of the difference is removed, all good citizens and all good soldiers, of whatever party, do heartily desire that the ancient concord, the ancient friendship which prevailed when Stark, with his New Hampshire soldiers, marched to Boston, there to be not within a few weeks by Morgan and his gallant Virginians. [Here the train moved off, leaving the speech unfinished.]

Nashville was reached at noon, and the train entered the depot amid the booming of cannon and deafening cheers of the people.

Preparations for the reception began Tuesday, and before sundown numbers of buildings were decorated with flags and evergreens. All the night trains were crowded, and yesterday morning's trains brought large additions from all parts of the State. Early yesterday morning the greatest throng collected in Capitol Square, on Capitol Hill, from which elevation the approaching Presidential train was visible. Its appearance as it rounded the curves on the north side of the river was the signal for an outburst of cheers from the multitude, and when a salvo of artillery from Capitol Hill, echoed by a similar salute at the railway station, announcing the procession in motion, the excitement was intense. The President was escorted from the train to a carriage in waiting by Gov. Porter, and was there met by Mayor Kercheval, who delivered to him a golden key, and said: Mr. President, I am happy to meet you on behalf of the citizens. I throw open the gates of the city to you. Here is the key. I hope you will receive it.

The column was then put in motion, headed by mounted policemen, followed by Gen. Frank Cheatham, Chief Marshal and aides; then the Porter Rifles, of Nashville, and Standford Guards, of Louisville. Next followed a carriage, drawn by four horses, occupied by President Hayes, Governors Hampton and Porter and J. A. Wheelis. Other carriages followed, in which were Mrs. Hayes, Burchard Hayes, Hon. Wm. M. Evers, his two daughters and son, Hon. D. M. Key, Dr. Standford, and Miss Platt and Gen. Maurice. These were followed by the Tenth Cavalry, the Nashville fire department, the Guards (a colored company), the City Council and various orders in the city with bands of music at intervals along the line. As the procession entered Capitol Square the excitement increased, and people of all ages and colors swarmed into the enclosure by every avenue. There could not have been less than fifteen thousand assembled around the Capitol buildings. The President, standing, saluted from his carriage the hosts who were cheering him on all sides. The crowd was so dense it was difficult to preserve order, and the speeches could only be heard by a few fortunate ones in the vicinity who pressed close up around the President's party.

The President was formally received at the east portico of the Capitol by Gov. Porter. President Hayes responded as follows: It is very great gratification, fellow citizens, to meet this large assembly of the people of Tennessee. The towns in which I have been welcomed by your Governor seem to require of me a preparation greater than my circumstances have allowed me to make, and I regret I am compelled to be content with talking in a plain conversational way in regard to a few topics which, it seems to me, may be appropriately discussed on the occasion. I understand that I am in the presence of men of all political parties—of both parties, of both races and of brave men of both armies. I am very glad to see the people of Tennessee, as what I have to say I would prefer to say to both races, to both parties, and races and men of both armies. I have been my

fortune during the last few days to mingle largely with the veterans of the Union army. I judge from what I know and from what I have seen and heard, that I am now in the presence of more men of the Confederate than of the Union army. We are at last understanding each other. Between us there is no shadow.

Members of my Cabinet and myself have traveled to a variety of parts of the country in order to see it as it is, and to be relieved for a time from our duties at Washington. But, my friends, we hope that something may be done also by our mingling with the people to promote the cause which has brought this great assemblage together—the cause of the Union, the cause of the Constitution, the cause of harmony, the cause of friendship, the cause of peace. We trust that our visiting the different States will perhaps in some degree increase social intercourse between them; perhaps will tend also to increase business intercourse between them. It will tend somewhat through the reports of these proceedings to increase the opportunities of the people of all States to know each other and strengthen their friendship for each other. It is because soldiers of the two armies know each other better than do other people that they are more ready to clasp hands with each other. I said at Louisville, speaking on this subject, one thing that the reporters who labored under more difficulties than those who are before me, did not get quite fully. I want to explain my view of what it happened that the war turned out as it did. It is that matter that we understand pretty well, yet I will give you my view of it. I said then that when the war began our Southern adversaries were a little better prepared for it than we were. We had good marksmen and we had good horsemen, but in proportion to numbers we had a great many more good marksmen and a great many more good horsemen than we had. We were educated as soldiers. We had to learn to ride and to shoot, but gradually, you know, we got to learn how to shoot and how to ride; then the struggle came to be between Greek and Greek, and here comes in what my friend, the reporter at Louisville, overlooked. Everybody knows that when the issues come to that—Greeks against Greeks—that army will conquer which has the most Greeks. Well, we fought it out and the thing is plain. Now you and I believe there is no real cause of quarrel in this country left remaining. We believe in the maxim that I saw over a gate down there, "Peace on earth and good will to men." We have seen enough of war. There is some difference between us and our more aged fellow-citizens who have not had the opportunity we have. I heard from a distinguished Union General that the most eminent statesman perhaps at Washington had very confident ideas as to the brevity of the war. Ninety days was the first period set. He said to General Scott the very moment that we have victory that is complete, and in general there will be peace. That will be the end of it—the war will end with a victory. General Scott said no. He had the idea that when the victory was complete the soldiers would be at peace, but said he, the trouble is it will take the government some years to get the rebellious and combative to keep the peace. So, my friends, perhaps it turns out, but now I think the time has come when soldiers and citizens, the men who fought and the non-combatants, will all agree that this is the day of peace, and I rejoice that this city of Nashville is doing so much for the cause of peace. I look around, and I know not how many institutions of learning are within reach of my vision. I hope that you have made much provision for the education of white and colored people also. Now, my friends, this is precisely the thing which all others, in my judgment, will do the most to bring about the exact condition we want in this country. Every interest you have will be promoted by that mingling and intercourse which belong to emigration and immigration, and to the exchange of population between the States. We have now reached in the West, my friends, the very margin of that restless region where no agriculture can succeed except by irrigation, there, Mr. Greeley's advice, "Young man, go West," in my judgment, ought now to be changed to, "Young man, go South," for here you have that salubrious combination of fertile soil, those resources most conducive to immigration, and I take it that all the wise men in Tennessee desire immigration. Desiring it, what will you do to obtain it? and what will best induce the immigration from Europe and from the North? I think I have the secret of it. Let there be a little school house in every neighborhood and obtain a teacher once in a while. Such school houses scattered everywhere will be a better advertisement of your country than any that cost the same amount of money which can be contrived. Therefore, my friends, I rejoice that you are doing so much for the cause of education. But, my friends, you will see by the size of this great crowd, by the noise that comes up to us from all parts of it that they are not hearing what I say, that I am speaking to these reporters and a small circle around me. It is very interesting to me, but I fear it is not so interesting to the rest of you. I thank you, Governor and friends, for the very hearty and for the very sincere welcome you have given us. You welcome us, you welcome us I think because you think we are sincerely in favor of peace and harmony and union which you are in favor of, now give places in order that others may address you.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Capitol the procession again formed, and headed by the carriage containing the President and party proceeded to the Custom House, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. After the preliminary exercises the architect delivered a silver trowel and mallet to the Grand Master, who presented them to the President.

The President then spread the mortar and adjusted the stone, saying: "I proclaim that the corner stone of this building has now been laid." The silver trowel and mallet with which the corner stone was laid were then presented to Mrs. E. B. Hayes, and received by the President in her behalf from the donor.

Later in the day the President held a reception at the Capitol. A delegation of colored men presented him an address setting forth their confidence in the success of his policy and of his course towards their race. An address was also presented by the citizens of Maury county endorsing the President's Southern policy.

The President spoke as follows:—I will respond to both these addresses in one. Since all men are equal before the law and have equal rights, no need of my making two addresses, one to white and another to colored men. Therefore, I propose to speak to the colored men just as I speak to the white men, and to the white men just as to the colored men. I speak to the people of Tennessee just as I speak to the people of Vermont. My thought has been that the interest of this country and prosperity of this country require that every just cause of dissent in anybody or any class of people ought to be removed if it can be. We had a large part of the country not content with the condition of things. It was believed, or it was claimed, that the colored people of the country would not be safe in their interests and their rights if the Federal troops were withdrawn from the Southern States. I believe that the time has come when the colored people of the South would be safe with no troops anywhere in the South undertaking to protect them. I believed then as now, after almost six months' trial, that the majority of the people of the South—the white people of the South—have no desire to invade the rights of the colored people as to make it at all necessary to have Federal bayonets in their midst. I think the colored people are safer to night in Tennessee, with no Federal bayonets undertaken to

protect them, than when there were armies here trying to protect them.

Another thing, the Southern people were in that condition of dissatisfaction that all could see that their attention was withdrawn from agriculture, from commerce, from manufactures and business by political discussion. My friends, there is a time for political discussion, but it is not all the time; at least, an important part of the time of every community should be given up to business and its industry, and if by any measure of the Government content be restored, peace and satisfaction will be restored. I believe that this is the wise policy to pursue, and I think this is the key to the whole matter. What has been done, as I said at Cincinnati—what has been done was not merely because of any need of our doing it, but we did it because of our oaths registered in Heaven. We believed it was just and right to do it.

All that I wish to say to you is that I wish to be able to carry to the Northern people the information that every right secured by the amendments to the colored people will be cheerfully accorded them. Let us understand that peace reigns supreme and unbroken throughout the whole country. With this understanding, the whole country, the virtuous and the intelligent people, the laborer and the capitalist, and in Texas, to come to your State, the power, the strength, the wealth and population that can support you. You want the population here as they have in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee. Let it be known that peace reigns here that there is no quarrel; that men are free to come and go, and the attractions of this glorious southern country will bring you the very best immigrants the world produces; the Irish and the Scotch, the best from Europe. With these your prosperity is assured. About education, it is simply this, let the Scotch, the Swedes, the German or any other of the best foreign people that come to this country understand that their children can be freely educated in the public schools, and let it be known that in your State than any you can get for the amount of money it will cost. This, I believe, is the idea of Tennessee, hence it is that in Nashville you have high schools and other institutions of learning. I say education brings immigrants, and with these and labor and capital come, and with these and peace prosperity, is yours. I have talked longer than I expected, but the truth is I have seen so much genuine merit and patriotism exhibited in conversation and everywhere since I have come to Kentucky and Tennessee that I would be glad to leave some words of counsel that would be useful to you. And now I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your cheers for the Union, the Constitution and the old flag. I believe you are destined to go on and be the nation that will lead the world to the millions of every clime to the last record of time.

WATERLOO, TENN., Sept. 20.—When the train arrived at Murfreesboro' a large crowd greeted it with cheers. The President made a speech, alluding to his gratification at his reception in the South, and hoping that the time would soon come when in our country there would be no North or South. Secretary Evans, Judge Key and Gov. Hampton were introduced and made a few remarks. The latter addressed the assembly with hearty applause, and bowed to the applause as the train moved off.

DREWSBORO, TENN., Sept. 21.—One feature of the trip, since leaving Bowling Green, Ky., has been the anxiety manifested by the colored people to see the President, for which purpose they flocked to the various railroad stations and expressed their gratification at seeing him and their confidence in his policy. This feeling has been recognized by the President, who, on all occasions has taken pains to gratify them. The great delight manifested by those who were so fortunate as to shake hands with the President has been a source of infinite amusement.

I. C. B. U.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, Sept. 19, 1877.—The convention of the Catholic Benevolent Union met at the Cathedral Hall this morning at 11 o'clock, with 53 delegates present.

Before the opening of the convention the various Catholic societies, with the delegates, attended High Mass at the Cathedral, where an interesting and able address of welcome was delivered by Bishop Gibbons.

After these services the strangers and societies marched to the Governor's mansion, and were warmly welcomed by Gov. Porter in an address of peculiar fitness for the occasion.

Mr. E. J. Kelly, President of the Richmond Catholic Benevolent Society, delivered the address of welcome to the convention, and introduced at the conclusion of his remarks acting Mayor Judge John A. Meredith, who extended the hospitality of the city to the visiting delegates.

Ex-Mayor A. M. Kelly, the President of the National Union, responded on the part of the Union to the addresses of welcome that had been extended to them by the speakers who had preceded him.

The session of the convention was opened with prayer by Father T. A. Butler, of St. Louis.

Convention took a recess at 2 o'clock for an hour.

The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The committees on credentials and constitutional amendments retired.

During their absence letters were read from various societies in the United States and Canada, in which they wished the convention to speed, and promised to abide by their decisions. Such portions as related to life insurance and colonization were referred to the committees on those subjects.

The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Romanians before Plevna on Tuesday attacked a strong Turkish redoubt, but were repulsed.

Gen. Skobeleff, who is now in Bucharest, has been appointed to the command of the Sixteenth Division before Plevna. He has decided to start for his command immediately, although suffering from fever.

The Porte has telegraphed its representatives abroad that 30,000 men, who have been sent to the assistance of Osman Pasha, have arrived at Orhanieh.

A Bucharest correspondent says: "The Romanians, in their abortive attack on the redoubt before Plevna on Tuesday last, lost 300 killed and wounded."

A telegram dated Adrianople, Wednesday, states "that strong hopes of a speedy victory at Salipka Pass are still entertained there. The Turks, by constant fire night and day, prevent the repair of the Russian works. The Russians are withdrawing parts of their forces."

The Turkish garrison of Bilek have been permitted to depart. The Montenegrins are marching against Statitz, and have commenced operations against Forts Nostia and Zistup, in the Dura Pass.

A Constantinople correspondent, answering the inquiry how the Turks continue to find money for carrying on the war, says: "A partial explanation is afforded by the facts that the Government is not paying the officials salaries; that the army lives on the country it occupies; and the payment of the foreign debt is left in abeyance. The income, reduced as it is, suffices for the moment for such wants as are supplied from abroad and which must be paid for in cash, but the anxious question crops up, what will happen next year when the short crops having come in, no taxes can be expected, large armies will have to be met, no imports from abroad will have come forward, and all credit, public and private, will have been exhausted abroad? The condition of the working and lower classes, even in the Capital, is becoming the subject of great anxiety, while in the provinces want and privation are such as no other people would patiently endure. When winter comes upon them it is feared that there will be much misery and suffering, and it is fearful to contemplate what may be the results when the country shall have been utterly drained of all resources. Food, fuel and clothing will all be wanting, and the usual means of supply will not be available, all trade having been stopped through the war."

A correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that Russian officers of high rank there have declared that although opposed to the war in the first place, yet now they would not listen to suggestions for peace.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Telegram dispatch to the Times says: "The news of repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness here, especially as everything was prepared for crossing the Danube at Giolova by the Russians and their reception in Negatin and the Timok villages. It is announced that the Cabinet have agreed to postpone entering on action, and troops who were marching to the frontiers have been recalled in towns so near the border, in order to give no umbrage to the Porte."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, whose information on diplomatic matters is conspicuously accurate and thorough, makes the following comment on the conference at Salzburg between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy: Its importance ought not to be underrated, not only as regards Germany and Austria, but touching the Eastern question itself. The triple alliance, about the existence or non-existence of which there has been so much talk, had indeed become a wretched anachronism since Russia stepped out of it and took her own line. But it must not be forgotten that it had another, perhaps deeper, meaning, and as regards that happily not only for the parties concerned, but for Europe at large. It still exists, and it may be hoped will be strengthened anew by the Salzburg intervention. Except for the apparatus of permanent mediation constantly at work since the Berlin meeting in 1872, which laid the foundation of the triple alliance to smooth down the differences which existed between the interests of Austria and Russia regarding the solution of the Eastern question, probably by this time, instead of a local struggle, Europe would have found itself in the midst of an European war.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg is to be regarded as a sequel of the recent interview between the Austrian and German Emperors as merely strengthening views there exchanged between the two sovereigns regarding continuance of understanding between their Imperial Courts upon means of averting European complications. This result is secured without formal treaty stipulation inasmuch as it represents the complete personal agreement existing between the two emperors.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The foregoing which is a semi-official communiqué is identical in meaning with the comments of the London Times' Vienna correspondent as contained in the above London dispatch. A Russian official dispatch dated Garry Stulen, September 19, says:—"Yesterday affairs were quiet everywhere. The stevedores and bombardment of Plevna continued."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—The Gales publishes a telegram from Igdy, Asia Minor, which shows that the Turks on the 18th instant were cannonading Gen. Jergukassoff's position there.

The Battle of Big Hole.

The official report of the battle of Big Hole, Montana, August 9, and of the operations in that district preceding the battle, has been received:—Colonel Gibbon reflects severely on the inhabitants of Montana who sustained the murderous Nez Perces by trading off provisions to them for stock stolen by them from the whites, thus prolonging their flight and adding to the dangers of pursuit. The best estimate of their strength gave them 250 warriors, well armed and equipped. By forced marches Gibbon came up with the hostiles with a command of seventeen officers, one hundred and thirty-two men and thirty-four citizens. The attack was made late at night, the Indians being completely surprised, but as they immediately sought bushes for shelter and poured their volleys into the troops, as the latter came into open ground, they did considerable execution. However, in twenty minutes the whole camp was in possession of the troops. The Indians, being driven out, still shot with deadly effect at long range. By a change of base shelter was obtained and retaliatory firing was commenced, with equal destruction of Indian life. The Indians, meantime, had captured the howitzer, which was coming under escort and on mules' backs, the two privates who were with it fleeing and leaving the officers to an unequal fight. During the day various strategies were employed, but it was 11 o'clock at night before the Indians finally withdrew. On the 11th the dead were buried. General Howard came up that day, but too late to render assistance. A complete list is appended, showing 2 killed and 40 wounded. The burial party reported 83 dead Indians on the field, and six men found dead in a ravine some distance from the battle field.

The following is the estimated damage by the late cyclone around Galveston:—The great works in the Balivas channel, including a portion of the fleet, \$75,000; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, loss of track and the bay bridge, \$20,000; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, loss of track and bridge, \$20,000; cotton presses, \$18,500; incomplete buildings in the city, \$2,500; bath houses on the beach, \$3,500; twenty small houses on the beach, \$5,000; and private buildings and property, \$10,000.

News of the Day.

Spencer, the runaway Savings Bank President, is supposed to have landed from the steamer Circassian at Moville. The police had no notice to look out for him until after the steamer arrived at Liverpool, so that he had twelve hours' start. Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams were the names they assumed, and were seen to land by the police who were on watch at the time, but had no instructions to detain them.

The Methodist District Conference, held at Harrisonburg, Va., last week, resolved that the Conference regards card playing, dancing and other worldly, sinful amusements, such as attendance on circuses and billiard saloons, bowling alleys and drinking intoxicating liquors, as contrary to the discipline and spirit of the M. E. Church, South, and consequently actional offices.

Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, of Kentucky, marched in the ranks of the ex-Confederates who welcomed President Hayes to Louisville. In a meeting to organize the ex-Confederates for the reception the Bishop said that the President "had commended himself to the respect of all good citizens by his manly firmness in honestly adhering to the very letter of his promises."

The United States Consul at Havre reports to the State Department a large increase in the importation of Indian corn into France, which, commencing in 1875 with a few samples, has increased to over half a million bushels during the present year. The corn was imported via New Orleans, the freights down the river by steamboats being cheaper than by railroad to other seaports.

Judge Galbraith, of Erie, New York, has decided that churches in course of erection but not completed are not exempt from taxation under the new constitution of that State. The case was an appeal by Bishop Mullin against the action of the County Commissioners in taxing the new unfinished Catholic Cathedral.

The Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture has prepared for circulation among the farmers of the State a report on the subject of fertilizers sold in Virginia, with twenty analyses made by Professor W. H. Taylor, of Richmond, as some guide in the selection of fertilizers to be used on the wheat crop.

Last night the third floor of Whetstone's flaxseed oil factory on Eastlawn Avenue, Cincinnati, upon which rested about 15,000 bushels of flaxseed, gave way under the weight and carried all the floors below to the cellar, at the same time forcing out the south wall. The loss will exceed \$20,000.

At Pittsburg the American Iron Works and Lloyd, Son & Co.'s mills have resumed operations, giving employment to three thousand men. The striking coopers have agreed to go to work at a reduction, leaving about two hundred who still remain idle.

The Postmaster General has directed that postmasters be required to fill up the blanks of the Signal Service reports, and post the bulletins immediately on delivery, as they are designed for the benefit of the agricultural and commercial interests of the country.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois has decided not to extend the franchise in church elections so as to allow female new holders and seat holders to vote at elections for members of vestries.

A fire, at Lyon, last night, destroyed the carpenter shop of Mr. Staples, a playing mill, a box factory, barn, a large pile of lumber and a wharf of Jas. N. Baffum & Co., who lost \$10,000.

Mrs. Gaines, who lately won her suit against the city of New Orleans, proposes to limit her demands to \$2,100,000, to be paid within ten years in annual instalments.

Six deaths at Fernandina from yellow fever were reported yesterday. Contributions in medicines, provisions and money are needed.

Senator Dennis, of Maryland, is improving, but Senator Boyce, of Missouri, is in a critical condition from abscess of the liver.

The merchants, farmers and mechanics' Savings Bank, of Chicago, suspended yesterday.

Mr. Henry Meigs, the great South American railroad builder, was supposed to be dying when the last steamer left Lima.

Panama advises people the burning of the town of Comi on the 17th of August.

John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, of New York, is dead.

THE READER'S.—A dispatch from Harrisonburg to the New York Herald says:

"The revolutionary movement in the party politics of Virginia is rapidly gathering strength. The feeling of determination on the part of the conservatives of this stronghold of the party to throw General James A. Walker, their nominee for Lieutenant Governor, overboard and to nominate somebody else in his place is increasing. A new candidate of the great counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Frederick has been called at Harrisonburg for Saturday next to discuss the ways and means of getting rid of General Walker, kicking the platform from beneath his feet, and for the further purpose of nominating somebody new in accordance with the wishes of the mass of the people of Virginia on the subject of the State debt. The people of Shenandoah are almost unanimously against Walker, and for a new man for Lieutenant Governor; so is Rockingham, and so it is represented in Frederick. It is true in the tenth legion, where they have never been known to balk, what may not be looked for elsewhere, where party ties are not so binding. The head of the ticket nominated at Richmond may not be attempted to be beaten, but that Lieutenant Governor Walker's place will be supplied by somebody else there is little question. The Attorney General, James G. Field, is known to be in accord with the readjusting element of the State, and, of course, will not be misled in this revolutionary party movement. But the party have sworn they won't stand and support any nominee who rejects the platform of readjustment and looks at it from beneath his feet."

SQUIRRELS.—Squirrels have been very plentiful this season. A large number have been killed. On Cedar Creek, in this county, over 2000 were killed and reported. A number that were not reported, were, we have no doubt, killed in the same neighborhood. They appeared within the last few days within a short distance of town. They are moving eastward. The cause of this migration is generally supposed to be the scarcity of mast in the Alleghenies. Many of our farmers have lost a great deal of corn.—Shenandoah Herald.

VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's office of the Court of the City of Alexandria, on the 21st day of August, 1877.

David Dudley } In chancery
vs.
Virginia Dudley }

Memo. The object of this suit is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony of the plaintiff, David Dudley, with the defendant, Virginia Dudley.

The defendant, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the rules of the Court, and the plaintiff, not appearing by affidavit that she is not now residing at her former residence, and that diligence has been used by or on behalf of the plaintiff to ascertain in what county or corporation she is, certain it is ordered that the said defendant appear here within one month after the publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper published in the city of Alexandria, once a week for two successive weeks, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this city. A copy—test.

MORTON MARYE, Clerk.
Clayton & Stuart, p. q. Aug 21-1877